

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The New Tea Standards.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of March 2 last, "to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," were not long in finishing their work. Indeed, a salary of \$50 each and expenses would not have allowed protracted labors, had remuneration for their time been their object; but as a fact they were so connected with the tea trade as to have for their chief motive its improvement, in accordance with the aims of the law.

They fixed sixteen standards so as to cover the customary imports. Thus, for colong, including Formosa, Foochow, and Amoy teas, the new standards for admission through the Custom House are " about two grades above" what has hitherto been allowed to pass. A like advance has been made in congou, or English breakfast, India and Cevlon teas, as the report of the Commission explains; and the Japan tea standards are also raised about two grades, so as to be free from objections founded on inferior drawing quality, or scum, or exhausted leaf.

As Pingsuey green tea is sometimes mixed with a spurious leaf, and has a hurtful amount of coloring matter, the standard has been made "absolutely pure," with freedom from scum, and showing "t clean green leaf after infusion." A like rule is applied to two other green teas, so that now there is a practical exclusion of all, except, perhaps, the very best, of the lower grades of "Shanghai packed," and of those known as smoky Fychow teas.

After establishing the standards, it re mained to fix, at a later date, the percentage of dust and fanuings to be allowed, because these, beyond a certain ratio, it was safe to assume, represented additions not of a pure and wholesome quality. Again, in the practical execution of the law, much depends on the three tea examiners appointed for New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, as ports of entry. But the law forms an instance of rapid and effective legislation by Congress when the trade concerned had clearly formulated its needs, and had shown that they conformed to public interests.

Fine Jaunts for Summer Days As to the Centennial Exposition at Nash-

wille, which is to be opened to-day, there are three things deserving of remark. The first of them is that it is ready at the appointed time; the next, that it deserves to be called great; the third that there are very bright hopes for its success. During the two years of preparation for it, the Director-General, the Board of Managers, the Tennessee State Government, and the Nashville city authorities have labored harmoniously, effectively, and successfully in its behalf; and now they have a right to be proud of the work accomplished. We trust that during the next half year multitudes of people will flock to the enterprising city which stands by the beautiful Cumberland River, and which has grown so markedly in wealth, population, and importance within the past quar ter of a century. The resources of the State will be fully represented at the Exposition. those of other States will be well rep resented, and there will be exhibits, too from foreign countries. It was only a few days ago that THE SUN printed a comprehensive sketch of the many attractions that are to be within view of the visitors to Nashville. For people in the East, and, indeed, for dwellers in all parts of the country, a trip to that city, at any time between the opening of the month of May and the end of October, will very surely be a pleasant, profitable, and instructive ex perience. There is not in the Union a State with scenery more beautiful or more varied than that of Tennessee. As for the Tennes secans, we can promise that you will both admire and esteem them as you travel from the river that bounds the State on the west to the majestic mountains that loom up along its eastern boundaries. They are gennine Americans, ripe and racy, and full of the spirit of the earth, though perhaps rather too much stuck up. Strong is the paw of Tennessee, and as for the cockles of her heart, you can bet on them.

The inaugural ceremonies of another ex position occurred a few days ago at Omaha. Its title is the "Trans-Mississippi Exposi-We wonder why it is that the Nebraska papers do not shout more loudly about it. The Milwaukee Exposition is not to be opened till next year; but the Wisconsin papers are already blowing the horn for it. In foreign parts there are expositions a-plenty. If the capital of the republic of Guatemala was not so far away and so very hard to get at, we might visit that one of them which was recently opened there. It would be a pleasure to visit the International Art Exposition at Venice. which was opened on Wednesday of this week, and also the large international exposition at Brussels, which will be opened next Saturday. We would not care so very much to see that "Transvaal Exposition" which is to be held at Berlin this month, though we would certainly take an interest in the Pepperhead Hottentots who have started to go there, by order of that famous African Boer, President

KRUGER, better known as Oom PAUL. We favor the holding of these industrial and art expositions. They are a characteristic feature of the genius of our century. A man, aye, or a woman, who should start for Nashville one of these days, and next strike out for Guatemala, and then cross the rolling ocean on the way to Venice, Brussels, and Berlin, would probably be very well amused. He, or she, would do well to begin with the Tennessee Centennial, for the Tennesseeans are better worth seeing than Venetians, Guatemalians, Belgians, Berlinese, or all the Pepperheads in this world.

Suppose It Should Come to That!

It is difference of opinion which makes horse racing interesting, according to the sage philosophy of that learned man, PUDD'NHEAD WILSON. It is difference of opinion which, in default of signatures for the cause of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, is reviving the Citizens' Union from the lethargy of neglect.

It appears that already there are two factions in that extraordinary collection of reformers, sorcheads, and self-advertisers. They are the faction of action and the faction of inaction or protracted postponement. The leaders of the first insist that the Union should nominate at once a full municipal ticket If this course is pursued, they say, the Republicans, the National Democracy, the Reform Club third-termers, the non-par- | the Assembly, has been "bribed," and is | land's guaranty of guardianship to the

tisans of the Shepard's fold of Brooklyn, the Pat Gleasonites of Long Island City, and the affiliated non-partisans of Hemp stead "will be compelled by public sentiment to accept and support the ticket." The rival faction is for delay and plenty of it. It contends that "the voting masses will naturally gather under the Reform standard in time, while hasty action might have a repellent effect."

We regret to hear of such a divergence of opinion among these awfully serious Reformers. It seems to indicate that, after all, they will have to get into line behind a Boss instead of each man being a Boss on his own account. That would be terrible, since what else are they for, except to smash, destroy, and obliterate Bossism and all its wickedness?

A British Agent in Cuba.

The British Government is not content to depend upon Spanish reports for information about the war in Cuba. It is very much better informed about the state of affairs there than is the Government of the United States. The Foreign Office at London gets knowledge of the Cuban situation in the way that the State Department at Washington ought to get it. Some time ago a British official, bearing the name of Gos-LING, was detailed for special service in Cuba: he was instructed to traverse the island and make report of his observations. We cannot say whether he obtained a permit from Spain to look about her disturbed colony; but he looked about it, and every part of it, in such a way as to enable his Government to get a good understanding of things after the delivery of his report.

It was probably Mr. Gosling himself who gave out some unofficial statements about his tour which become all the more inferesting at this time because President McKinley seeks information about Cuba, and has appointed a special Commissioner to procure it. We may say, in general terms, that Mr. Gosling's description of Spanish misrule in Cuba was of such a nature as o justify any revolt against it. It seemed o him preëminent for immorality, rapacity, oppressiveness, arrogance, cruelty, and all other bad qualities. As to the war, he came to the conclusion, after a thorough investigation, that the Cubans could carry it on for many years, that Spain could never be successful in it, and that the method of warfare adopted by Gen. Gomez, whom he regards as a military genius, is the very best, and is full of promise. He spoke of the amazing boldness of the revolutionists in passing from one province to another, offering deflance to the vastly superior power of Spain, and manceuvring in front of the enemy under circumstances which insure Spain's discomfiture. "The skill of the Cubans," he said, "in the use of the machete is astonishing." He referred to the failure of Gen. WEYLER in all his movements, and to the hopelessness of any campaign led by that military bungler. As to the Spanish savagery in the war, he averred that nearly all the accounts of it have been trustworthy.

The statements made in the official report of this careful English observer were fortified in a manner that must be regarded as fully confirmatory of their truth. He gave details.

We refer at this time to the report here summarized, that we may mark the circumstances under which its author gained his information, and that we may mark the value of this information to the British Government. The British agent travelled throughout Cuba as an observer of the situation there, visiting the camps of both of the contending parties, and thus enabling the Foreign Office to act intelligently in the case. We refer to it also, and more especially, because President McKINLEY has chosen a substitute for Judge DAY as Special Commissioner to Cuba, under instructions to examine the situation there for the information of the President, and because there could be no better example for Mr. CAL-HOUN than that set by Mr. Gosling. If Mr. Calhoun shall adopt the method of investigation that was followed by Mr. GOSLING; if he shall depend upon his personal and direct observation in Cuba, travelling over the provinces in which war is waged, judging fairly of both belligerents, visiting the army of each of the contending parties, conversing with the Spanish as well as the revolutionary leaders, and forming his judgment upon knowledge as full as that of the Englishman; if Mr. Calhoun shall perform the duty intrusted to him as it ought to be performed, he will be able to present to President McKinley a report upon the war in Cuba which may be of practical service, and may even assis him in framing a policy upon the Spanish-Cuban question which shall be worthy of his Administration, and just to the cause of liberty.

Spain's Sham Reforms for Cuba.

With entire gravity the Queen Regent has signed the decree applying to Cuba the so-called reform system which was enacted over two years ago, and formally promulgated last New Year's Day. This gra cious concession is due to news received from Gen. WEYLER that the whole western part of Cuba is completely pacified.

On the very day when this news reached Havana, tidings came from that city of sharp fighting in Pinar del Rio, which is one of the western provinces supposed to be pacified. The nonsensical despatches of WEYLER are, in fact, a fitting basis for the sham home rule which the Government grants. Both are beneath serious criticism. and both will fall flat, exercising not the slightest influence on the struggle of the patriots. They are bent on independence, and are two years nearer that goal than when this mock reform law was framed.

Mr. Justice Harlan and His Son

Last week in Chicago there were several mass meetings of citizens who favor municipal ownership of the street railway system. Among the speakers was John P. ALTGELD, whose voice is described as "the most conservative heard at the meetings" for municipal ownership. With ALTGELD representing the extreme of conservatism. it is not difficult to imagine what the speeches of the other orators were like.

One of the speakers less conservative than ALTGELD was JOHN H. HARLAN, who figured in the numerous array of candidates for Mayor of Chicago at the recent election. Now he appears as a rampant "anti-monopolist" and "friend of the people," and individually as the champion of the municipal ownership idea. His declamations and his threats out-Altgeld even ALTGELD himself. There is a bill before the Illinois Legislature extending the street railway franchises for fifty years. It has passed the Senate. The municipal ownership people declare that it has been pushed thus far by corruption. They assume that every legislator who has voted for the measure in | that he hoped to gain by the treaty the Senate, or who proposes to vote for it in of Berlin has been lost; that Eng-

"unfaithful to his trust." Young Mr. HAR-LAN's speech contained one passage suggesting the lynching of those legislators who tolerate the idea of an extension of these street railway franchises; that is to say, he meant to threaten that, if he meant anything, when he referred from the platform to "the decorative possibilities of lamp posts."

The meeting which JOHN H. HARLAN addressed did not rush for the lamp posts, but merely adopted with tremendous cheers

the subjoined resolutions: "That, as an initiative, the name of every legisla ive scoundrel be posted on the public billboar his district, and that this meeting here and now authorizes the branding of Senators ANTHONY, CASE, CRAWFORD, GURLEY, DWYRR, FITZPATRICK, HUMPHREY, LUNDIN, MORRISON, NETTERSTROM, O'BRIEN, and SULLIvan as men to be followed by contumely, contempt and insult to their graves. Let the awful curse of an outraged people be upon them forever."

The branding process, it appears, is only an initiative. Perhaps the lamp-post treatment is reserved for later.

An interesting circumstance concerning this incident is that Mr. Joun H. HARLAN is the son of Mr. Justice HARLAN of the Supreme Court, who, in reading a dissenting opinion in the income tax case, just two years ago, uttered this extraordinary warn ing or threat :

"But this is not all. The decision now made will nevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared If the Court had not overturned its former adjudica-tions and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our Government, following the repeated adjudications of this Court, has always been admin

And again, a little further on in the same opinion" of Mr. Justice HARLAN on the income tax:

"Are those in whose behalf arguments are made hat r. st upon favoritism to mere property, aware that they are provoking a contest walch in some countries has swept away, in a tempest of frenzy and passion xisting social organizations, and put in peril ali that was dear to the friends of law and order?"

The elder HARLAN, on the bench of the Supreme Court, waved the red flag of socialism before the eyes of his associates as warning to them to keep their hands off the Income Tax law. The younger HAR-LAN is reported as suggesting lamp posts as a remedial measure against legislation obnoxious to the Socialists. Is the son endeavoring to justify the unprecedented and unparalleled threat of his ermined sire?

What Is This?

Our esteemed neighbor, the Times, has been making great progress in sensible politics within a few days past.

Our neighbor has apparently retired the retirement of the greenbacks as an issue. It follows this by retiring the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. Quoting the remark attributed to poor Mr. BAYARD, namely, that "Mr. CLEVELAND is the logical leader of the Democracy," and also Mr. BAYARD's recent prophecy that before the present Administration is concluded, I [Mr. BAYARD] believe that almost the unanimous voice of the people will call upon him [Mr. CLEVELAND] again to take the reins of the Government," the Times vesterday explained that "politics are regulated neither by logic nor by algebra; that Mr. BAYARD "has been so long away and so far, that we suppose he does not un derstand how preposterous it is to talk about a fourth nomination for Mr. CLEVE. LAND;" and that " the anti-third-term sentiment would beat any man who challenged it, and will for a century to come."

This is surprising, but not less gratifying than surprising to sane intellects in and

around Printing House square. It looks almost as if common sense and good Americanism were gradually crowding decayed Mugwumpers out of that Indiana limestone edifice.

What Beaconsfield Would Do. In'a fine sonnet, published by the St. James's Gazette on the anniversary of Lord BEACONSFIELD's death, the opinion is expressed that, were he living, England would not be allowed to suffer the humiliation to which she has been subjected by the socalled European concert. She would not wait, as now she waits, on every word uttered by armed Europe, or shiver for fear at every flery breath of braggart peoples. The reference is, of course, to the subservience evinced by the Salisbury Government to the wishes of the Czar and of the German Emperor, a subservience contrasted with BEACONSFIELD'S spirited course, when by the treaty of San Stefano Turkey had practically sunk into a vassal of Russia. Guided by him, England showed herself willing to confront two Emperors; for, although the army of the Czar was in sight of Constantinople, and ALEX-ANDER II. was known to have the support of Kaiser WILLIAM L. a fleet of British ironclads was ordered to the Dardanelles, and a part of the Anglo-Indian army was summoned to the seat of war. The result was, as we know, that the treaty of San Stefano was treated like the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, that the Czar released his prostrate foe and recalled his legions, and that England, by proving her readiness to fight, succeeded in gaining peace with honor.

But why, it may be asked, should we as sume that Beaconspield, who in 1878 interposed on behalf of Turkey, would now array the might of England on the side of Crete and Greece! In such an assumption there is no imputation of inconsistency; on the contrary, the same controlling motive, that led him then to foil the Czar's design when it aimed at the despoilment of Turkey by force, would impel him now to expose and bring to naught the secret understanding, whereby the Czar has virtually become the suzerain of the Sultan. It was BEACONSFIELD'S belief that vital interests of England and of western Europe would be imperilled, if Russia, whether by violence or by hidden compact, should obtain possession of Constantinople and access to the Mediterrancan. The Czar, indeed, would have appeared to him less dangerous as the open, aggressive enemy, than as the unavowed accomplice and furtive next friend of the Turk. The treaty of San Stefano itself, wrested as this was by the bayonet, would have seemed to BEACONSFIELD less fraught with peril than would a second edition of the surreptitions treaty of Unklar Skelessi, which by placing the Sultan under the Czar's protection made the latter deeply interested in preserving the Ottoman State inviolate.

It was, we may be sure, with grief that BEACONSFIELD felt himself constrained to replace certain sections of Armenia and Roumania under the Turkish yoke, and if he brought himself to this it was because he thought that England's traditional policy regarding the Black Sea ought to be upheld, and also because he believed that England's promise to shield the Sultan's Christian subjects from oppression would made good. Were he now alive, would recognize that everything

Armenians has proved worthless; and that through a secret understanding the Czar has acquired the very predominance over the Ottoman dominions which was supposed to be averted once for all, when the treaty of San Stefano was torn up. Had BEACONSFIELD been Premier, instead of Salisbuny, there would have been no Armenian massacres, for he would have enforced England's guaranty, if to that end he had been obliged to occupy Salonica and Smyrna and even Constantinople itself. He would have made the Sultan understand that, if he were suffered to linger on the Bosporus, it was solely as a trustee of England's maritime and imperial interests, which are irreconcilable with those of Russia; and that, from the moment he accepted the protection of the Czar, there was no longer any place for him in Europe.

Bold as such a declaration might appear in view of the position taken by the Russian and German empires, it would probably have proved no less effective than was the flat issued by BEACONSFIELD in 1878. For not only would public opinion have compelled France and Italy to cooperate with England, but the Magyars, aroused by their traditional jealousy of Russia, would have obliged Austria-Hungary, in spite of her treaty relations with Germany, to enlist herself on the same side. The result would have been precisely what was witnessed in 1834, when the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi was made waste paper through the intervention of the Western powers. There would have been no war, for Russia would not have ventured to face the combination leagued against her. Once more would England have gained peace with honor. But Beaconspield, if unforgotten of that great-hearted England which he led, is dead indeed, and fortunate in his death.

Encouraging Omens for Democrats.

There is a favorable sign for the Democracy of the Greater New York in the disposition manifested by some of the more influential leaders in this town and in Brooklyn to repudiate Bryanism and unite for the establishment of good municipal government this autumn.

Let us hope that this tendency will put the Free Silver insanity permanently to sleep, as times improve and as sensible men who are opposed to Republican municipal supremacy perceive that continued divisions among the Democrats will only serve to perpetuate it.

The very strongest and best type of Democrat should be nominated for Mayor of the Greater New York, and we are glad that the prospect of such a nomination is growing brighter.

Two great parties are essential to the highest welfare of the republic; and they should be nearly equal in numbers, moral character, and influence, so that the political tide may flow now one way and now the other, as each party presents for the approval of the voter those measures which are preferable under existing conditions. The nearer their equality, so that each must appeal to the highest considerations in order to succeed, the more certain are the people to have good government.

The Turks in Thessaly.

By latest accounts the Turks are striking at the Greek railway communications with Volo by an attack at Aivali, between Pharsala and Velestino. The reports are not very clear, but the force engaged seems to be largely composed of cavalry, which will find the region a rough one to operate in. and where the Greek irregulars will have a decided advantage. EDHEM Pasha, however, is compelled by the necessities of the army to obtain a base of supplies on the seacoast at Volo, and he will make great sacrifices to obtain it. With all the advantage of uninterrupted communications, it is no easy matter to feed an army of the reported strength of that under his command, and the resources of the country at this season of the year, and after having been so long occupied by the Greek army, count for very little. But Volo without direct communication with Turkey and while the Greek fleet holds the sea, is of no use in itself as a base of supply for the Turks. His primary object, therefore, is purely a military one, that of isolating the Greek army now at Pharsala and pushing it south beyond the old frontier, when the entrance to the Gulf of Volo would be under his military control, and enterprising blockade runners with cargoes of supplies might find it worth while trying to get past the Greek fleet and run up to Volo. The interest of the situation in Thessaly from a military point of view is now much greater than before the occupation of Larissa by the Turks. If the reports of the fighting at Aivali and Velestino be true, the Greeks would seem to have recovered their fighting form; and the occupation of Volo reported from Constantinople and Larissa is contradicted from Athens.

The reported recognition of Col. Vassos and his forces in Crete as belligerents by the powers entirely alters the condition of things in that island. It implies the suspension of the blockade by the powers and leaves the Turks to face the Cretans and their Greek allies as best they can. The troops that are being concentrated at Smyrna are stated to be intended to reinforce the Turkish garrison in Crete, and there may be some expectation that the Greeks will detach some of their ships to intercept these reinforcements, and so weaken the guard at the entrance to the Gulf of Volo. What the motive of the powers may be in suddenly abandoning the position with regard to Crete is not stated, but it must be connected with a disagreement among them which will lead to further complications.

Cuckoos trying to twist the people's recol lection of the campaign of 1896, by asserting that protection was suppressed from it, and that the Republicans are guilty of bad faith in their preparation of a new tariff, will find fresh evidence of their error in the Bangor Whig and Courfer. The Hon. CHARLES A. BOUTELLE'S journal recalls the fact that in the early part of the canass, the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY complained publicly that protection was being advocated so prominently that the gold Democrats, for whom he spoke, were in danger of becoming antagonistic to the representative of honest money. But did McKinley or Reep, or any other big Republican abate his expressions of interest in protection after Mr. WHITNEY's warning! Not a bit. It was indeed fortunate that the protection sentiment was on the sound money side and not

We see the daughters and the sons of these people who plunge into luxury deteriorating under our ryes.—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford to the Homocopathio Doctors.

Where do you see the deterioration ? Does it appear in the vigorous girls who now engage in God Save the Queen! God Save the Queen! Long may golfing, in tennis, in cross-country riding, in bicycling, and in the many other outdoor sports and exercises where women compete with Is it shown in their increased stature and more symmetrical physical development ! Dr. Rams-PORD affects especially and industriously the society of the "people who plunge into luxury," and of the women he charges with deterforating under his eyes, and whom he has also accused of 'deliberately " violating the law of their being,

His own parish contains many women of that who are sealous in multifarious char itable agencies with more or less discretion Are they the examples of physical and mora deterioration which he says are under his eyes Or is he only talking without regard to fact and truth, and with sole regard to self-display ?

Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND'S rhotoric is still painfully Clevelandesque, and will no doubt cause considerable regret in the Princeton College faculty.—Minneapolts Times.

Oh, no, the Princeton faculty will rejoice They have got a man down there for President, named Patton, who last year was moved to think and say that the clumsy platitudes of the CLEVELAND effort at Princeton would live forever as one of the great speeches of Presidents. There is nothing like enthusiasm

At the semi-annual meeting of the Amer-Ican Antiquarian Society, the Hon, THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD was elected a member by a vote of 46 to 1. Now, who can the protesting one have been and what was the matter with him? What objections can be have had to the admission of Mr. BAVARD into an antiquarian society ! It does not appear that any black bean was thrown at the Right Rev. FREDERICK TEM-PLE, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was elected at the same meeting. And yet the Archbishop of Canterbury is a great institution and might have seemed a rival to the society. Is it possible that some foe to international interlachry-mation is concealed within the solemn precincts of the American Antiquarian Society !

Between the Citizen Unionists who favor delay in naming the good men who are to run for the municipal offices for them, and their brother Unionists who would nominate at once, we are with the latter every time. If we must have these good men for candidates, let's see em at once, if only to gratify our curiosity. Besides, if we must have a divided opposition to the free silver candidate, let us know that as soon as possible.

While we are still thinking about Gen. GRANT, it is well to commend one peculiar habit of his to his Worship the Hon, WILLIAM L. STRONG for resolute imitation. Gen. GRANT never swore. Profanity was never heard from him, no matter how trying the circumstances or how intense the situation.

The New Canadian Tariff.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.-The imperialists here and at Toronto are very much pleased with the new tariff, though I hardly think they have as much reason as they fancy for being satisfied with it. It is certainly not a preferential arrangement with Great Britain. That appears on the face of it, and both Fielding and Cartwright have endeavored to make that clear. The fact that they have not asked anything from Great Britain in return shows that they do not so regard it. No doubt some of the Cabinet want to get rid of the "favored nation" clause in the German and Belgian treatics, and they are much more likely to succeed in doing this if the imme diate effect is to give Great Britain a preference in our markets. Once rid of it, they will have a free hand to negotiate with the United States, and that, I think, is what they really want. I should not be at all surprised if they develop a campaign for something like treaty-making power.

The College of Cardinals.

From the Boston Pilot. ROME, April 10.-The Consistory for the creation of new Cardinals, which is expected to be held on April 26-the Public Consistory being held on the 29th-rnises again that ever interesting question of the proportion of foreign to Italian Cardinals in a prox Cardinals will be created at the next Consistory, and that they are all foreigners. There are two Cardinals in petto, or created June 22, 1896, but not yet published, and their nationality is therefore unknown At the present time those that are known are fifty eight, and of these twenty-six are foreigners and thirty-two are Italians. The new Consistory will bring up the foreigners to thirty and leave the Italians in the same condition as they are. It is supposed, but it is a mere conjecture, that one of the to reside at Rome. If this be so, the sacred college would then have thirty-three Italian Cardina's and

The possibility that a foreign, as distinguished from an Italian Cardinal may, at the next Conclave, be elected to the Papacy begins to assume consistence It is considered probable that the Pone if he should at the proximate Consistory publish the two Cardinals in petto and the four who have just been designated—three French and one Spaniard—will not nom-inate others, leaving the college composed of sixtyfour members instead of the very rare number of seventy, which is the plenary number. This will leave six hats to be disposed of in another Consistory, if vacancies, which are probable, considering the ages of some Cardinals, do not occur in the mean time.

How English Judges Are Made

From the London Law Journal. The appointment of Mr. Edward Ridley, Q. C., to the bench, in succession to Mr. Justice Charles, is some-thing more than a surprise. It is certain to be described as a political job, and, indeed, it is difficult to dissociate it from the parliamentary position of his brother (Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary). Neither Mr. Ridley's practice at the bar nor his experience as an official referee gives him any claim to a seat on the bench of the High Court. As an official referee he has done well, but it cannot be suggested that the duties of this position, which lie mainly in the settlement of accounts and kindred matters, afford a proper training for the exercise of the varied functions of a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. The appointment can be defended on no ground whatsoever. It would be easy to name fifty members of the bar with a better claim.

The Sun's European Telegrams. From the Polymnian.

In The New York Str of March 19 appeared as article under the title, "Gladstone Thunders," which contained the full text of Gladstone's letter to the English people concerning the trouble in Crete. Per-haps no better example of modern newspaper enterprise has been seen of inte. To receive and print a despatch of over three and a half columns morning after its issue as a letter on the othersid takes an organization and an equipment such as was never thought of twenty years ago. If we were to select seven modern wonders of the world we would surely have to include the daily newspaper.

Eggs Were Their Offerings to the Lord.

From the Savannah Press. At the dedicatory services of the new Episcopal church at Burroughs yesterday, the congregation was made up largely of colored people of the Ogeocher When the usual collection was taken up, many members of the congregation introduced an innovation in the shape of egg donations. They had no money owing to the low price of rice and the poor crops, but the hens had been working on long hours and they had a supply of eggs. These they carefully and de voutly placed upon the plates.

Carrie Bacon Carries Gum. From the St. Paul Globe.

A picturesque figure in the lobby of the Ryan Hotel sterday was Miss Carrie Bacon, who is out in the wild West in the interest of a mammoth chewing gum establishment which has its hendquarters in Ohio.

Senator Hamp Gunn's Good Fortune

From the Sparta Expositor. Senator Hamp Gunn of Grundy county, Tenn., will be married to Representative Carroll's daughter to Franklin county Tuesday.

From London Truth. A "retired gentleman" has composed a patriolic song on the subject of the Queen's diamond jubble, copies of which he appears to have forwarded to some of the Lancashire papers. This heroic anthem

The kangaroo, the crocodile, the tiger, and the The reindear mild, the llams wild, the timid English Alike are startled in their homes by the unique re-

more interesting magazine than the Century for May it would be difficult to find. The list of con tributors is remarkable; and the contributions support fully the reputation of their writers. The illustrations, too, are worthy of their subjects. To name any article in the number would be invidious; all the articles are worth reading and considering. The number is one to get and to keep, or to pass on to thus

"GENUINE DEMOCRACY."

affined to He the Democracy Proclaimed by s

the supporters of the Chicago platform are treating contemptuously the very respectable gentlemen who assembled last week at the Reform Club dinner at the Waldorf and posed as the appointed guardians of "genuine Democracy "against the assaults of the others. They are treated as men who have expelled themselves from the Democracy and are no longer Democrats at all. How could it be otherwise I What is "genuine Democracy"! Is it not the formal creed of political principles declared by a genuinely constituted and authoritative National Democratic Convention representative of the whole party! Is not obedience to the will of such a convention a fundamental principle of

Democracy I At Chicago more than two-thirds of the delegates voted for the platform and for the candidates nominated on it. That platform became consequently the official declaration of Democratic faith, the standard by which for the time being "genuine Democracy" was to be determined. Neither was there any formal bolt from the convention. The small objecting minority remained. There was no flaw in the proceedings. The convention was of unquestionable regularity and fully empowered to express "genuine Democracy;" and there is not, there could not have been, a contrary declaration by any other convention entitled to be called genuinely Democratic. The official stamp of the Democratic party was put on the Chicago platform alone. The Indianapolis platform, of which the Waldorf diners were the champions, was utterly

without Democratic regularity and authority. It was not a convention called and made up according to Democratic requirements and usages, but was a volunteer body wholly, with no title and no power to express the sentiment of the Democracy. Nor did even the great body of old members of the Democratic party who dissented from the Chicago platform give any countenance to the self-appointed Indianapolis Convention. Its candidates received only about 130,000 votes, or only about as many as the Prohibition candidate, while the great mass of the gold Democrats voted for McKinley.

How, then, can the Waldorf crowd call their paitry movement "genuine Democracy"! Their platform and their candidates were rejected by the gold Democrats no less than were Bryan and the Chicago platform. Probably vastly more gold Democrats voted for Bryan than for Palmer, regularity attracting them to the one

and irregularity repelling them from the other. When Senator Teller was unable to prevent the adoption of the gold plank in the St. Louis platform of the Republican party he withdrew from the convention and the party. They were opposed to his convictions diametrically, and he did not make the simple pretence of remaining, on the plea that his silver theory was "genuine Republicanism," while the gold declaration of the convention was spurious Republicanism. He retired, on the ground that he longer be a Republican, the standard of the Re publican political faith having been established authoritatively by the convention.

That was square; it was conduct incumbent on him as an honest man. His party had adopt ed a platform opposed to his views, and hence he stepped out, perforce, and he has remained outside. Genuine Republicanism, determinable only by a National Convention of the party, is rejected by him, and accordingly he ceases to be a Republican.

So, too, a Democrat who repudiates the Chicago platform cannot stop short of repudiating the Democratic party also. It is the only official standard of Democracy now existing. It was established in accordance with strict Democratic rule, and its authority and regularity as the current Democratic creed are indisputable. "Genuine Democracy" to-day is the Chicago platform. Whoever rejects and repudiates it is not a Democrat. He has gone over to the enemics of the Democratic party as at present organized, and reasonably the regular Democracy count him out as a deserter in the making up of their rolls of the faithful.

Are not these indisputable and self-evident facts! What is the use of trying to evade them! The Democratic party as officially and regularly organized is for the Chicago platform, and there is no other Democracy. Those who spurn that platform are no longer Democrats. The regular Democratic party has driven them out in order to get Populist recruits more numerous than They were forced by patriotism to support the Republican party at the election of last November, and there has since been no change in the political situation which permits them to withdraw from that alliance. The regular Democracy cannot afford to compromise its

principles with them. nion, theref In my or voted for McKinley are out of the Democratic party for good. They cannot get back, for no loophole large enough to let them in can be left by the dominant Democracy without breaking up the combination upon which success depends, and inviting a new and worse disorganization in 1898 and in 1900. MANHATTAN. NEW YORK, April 29,

Authorship of "Old Black Joe "

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is A. M. Instrel's authority for saying that Bob Hart wrote the music of "Old Black Joe?" Bob Hart had no more to do with the composition of that music than Grover Cleveland. How does A. M. Instrel know that the "original notes" of that song in his possession are Stephen Collins Foster was the author of the

Stephen Collins Foster was the author of the words and music of "Old Black Joe." It was the last negro melody written by him, as "Uncle Ned" (which made the fortune of the man to whom Foster presented it) was the first. Between the birth of these two tuneful melodies Foster wrote some of the awestest music ever dreamed of. He had more ability and real geolust than all the American song writers that preceded or followed him. His melodies have outlived all others of a similar character, and are popular to-day. Most of those that have attained any vosue during and since Foster's time have been atolen from him. You can trace the effect of that unfortunate man's wonderful genius in many of the most popular hymns of to-day.

E. P. Christy paid Foster several hundred dollars to permit his (Carlaty's) name to appear as the author of "Suwanee River" on a limited edition, but the little trick deceived nobody. Foster always divided honors with another composer when honor required him to do so, or he was fleked from, right and left, by secres of would-be song writers.

This is the first time I have heard the claim made that another than Foster wrote the music of "Old Black Joe." Mr. Instrel must give better proof than

This is the Dist. Lime I have heard the claim made that another than Foster wrote the music of "old Black Joe." Mr. Instrel must give better proof than the "original notes." of Bob Hart, which were probably arrayed for his convenience, and certainly were not original. Perhaps Foster's publishers can squeich this claim if such a squeiching be necessary.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 29.

E. S. E.

A Tip for Greece. O Greece !

Whose Ulysses

Pasted Polyphemus in the eye. Closing the same: Who flew the coop of Poseidon, And became Calypso's star boarder; matter enyway? Have you no old Shop-worn Agamemnons lying around Or an occasional Hector Now here's a tip: May the First is Moving Day. And what in Hellas Is the matter with moving the Moslems While the Turk lies dreaming In his guarded tent of Greece her knees In suppliance bent. en's the time to trot out A bunch of Nymphs, Or an Aphrodite All you like, only Turn the Soccaress loose With power to act. While Zeus Plays second hand low From his rex-de-chaussée On Olympus, and Neptune tolls a wave over 'em From Alpha to Upsilon Or thereabouts, And the frogs of Aristophanes

Sound a funeral dirge !

And they won't do a thing On the banks of the Styx

Only take this tip.

For mouths to come

But entertain the

THE REPOLUTION IN HONDURAR ian Pedro Captured by the Rebels-Two Other

Towns Declare for the Revoluti WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Albert E. Morelan, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that Consul of the United States at Belize, British Honduras, sends this to the State Department

ander date of April 23: "The latest authentic news from Honduras is that the revolutionists have captured San Pedra and have possession of the railroad as far as Pimiento (the end of the line). Santa Barbara and Santa Rosa are both said to have declared in favor of the revolution. Omen still holds out. Ceiba is said to have been taken, but the revolutionists are said to have been repulsed at Trux-

Superintendent A. R. T. Lackie of the Hopduras Railroad, writing from San Pedro, Hopduras, to officers of the road in this city, says that the reports that have reached the United States about the revolution in Honduras have creatly exaggerated the condition of affairs. Mr. Lackie says that foreigners in the republic are in no danger whatever, that business is going along as usual, and that the revolution is not only not endangering the life of any one, but that foreigners and natives are paying little attention to it. Mr. Lackie says that the revolutionists, under Gen. Duron, have captured four of the thirteen departments, or States, in the republic, and that in these departments live about 80 per cent. of the population, The departments now held by the revolutionists are Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Cortez, and Olancho. These were "taken" without the firing of a single shot.

A man who has spent many years in Honduras and has large interests there said to a SUN re

"THE SUN had it right the other day. A rere-"The Sun had it right the other day. A rerelution down there is really equivalent to an election. At election time the Presidential candidate who has the guns wins the election. If the
President doesn't suit after he is elected, some
man gathers a little force together and a revolution follows. The history of the country shows
that few of the many revolutions have been unsuccessful. As nobody pays much attention to
an election, so nobody pays much attention to
an election, so nobody pays much attention to
an election, so nobody pays much attention to
a revolution, except those directly interested in
its success or failure. Bonilla, now President, came into power after he had
carried through a successful revolution,
He has been in office four years. His administration has been able. He is absolutely honest,
but his ideal was too high for Honduras. He is
a Liberal in politics, and his ambition has been
to give the people the greatest measure of liberty possible. He wanted, for instance, a free
ballot and an honest count. That was more
than many of the people wanted, and it
was determined to oust him. The military
head of the revolution is Gen. Duron, and
the head of the revolutionary party is Enrique
de Soto, a cousin of ex-President Marco
Aurelio de Soto, who is now living in Paria.
The real head of the revolution, however, is Dr.
Juan Angel Arias, a man a little less than 40
years old, who was educated in the United
States, and who is the most powerful man in the
republic. Arias is a Liberal, but opposed to
Bonilla. Arias and his followers have joined
forces with the Conservatives under De Soto,
and they are bound to overthrow the Bonilla
Government and, as it looks now, Arias will be
President. In the mean time business is being
transacted down there as if there were no revo lution down there is really equivalent to an elec-President. In the mean time business is being transacted down there as if there were no revo-

CORNELL'S VETERINARY COLLEGE Important Experimental Work in the Bacter ological Laboratory.

ITHACA, April 30.-The Veterinary College of ornell University, the building of which was constructed by the State, and which by an act of the Legislature at the last session was placed under control of the Cornell authorities, and the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for its maintenance, is keeping pace in growth with the other colleges of Cornell, and gives indications of becoming very popular with students. The appointments for classes and laboratories are excellent, and the equipment for the thorough carrying out of the work is complete in every detail. In addition to the special veterinary students, there are registered 258 students from the university in various courses. The bacteriological laboratory has been especially busy in experimental work as to the best culture media for different microbes and the methods of their preparation, in the identification of different communicable diseases and in the preparation of toxins and antitoxins. Among the marked results of the work has been the preparation in quantity of tuberculin and malloin, which are of special value in the diagnosis of occult cases of tuberculesis and glanders. These agents can now by supplied to persons qualified to use them in this and other States in the suppression of the two animal contagis to which man is especially exposed, and which kill one person in every eight of the native population. cellent, and the equipment for the thorough car-

BORING FOR NATURAL STEAM.

It Is Said That It Can Be Found Two Miles From the Washington Sta

The deepest well in the world will soon be completed near Pittsburg, Pa. It is now more than one mile deep, and, when finished, it may bored in the interest of science. The object in penetrating so deeply is to determine just what the interior of the human footstool is From a commercial point of view, the well was a success long ago. A comparatively few feet below the surface both gas and

well was a success long ago. A comparative ly few feet below the surface both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities, but the company owning the plant determined to dedicate it to science, and invited Prof. William Hailock of Columbia College to carry on a series of temperature investigations as the hole is carried deeper and deeper into the carth. The results of these investigations are very interesting, and it is the opinion of several well-known scientists that the ultimate result of the boring will prove to be of widespread economic as well as of scientific value. Most significant of all the facts so far ascertained is that the well grows steadily hotter as its depth increases.

It is the intention of the company to continue the boring process until something entirely new and original is developed. This may seem a crude way of putting the statement, but it has long been a theory among well-men that it it possible to go deep enough some new scologic condition or economic feature would be iound to exist. At the very least they claim natural steam would be encountered, or the well-walls would finally become so hot that water could be pumped down cold and pumped up in the form of steam, and thus the natural power of the future be obtained. At any rate, there is material for much speculation and the interest becomes greater in increased ratio as the drill descends, and a startling event is expected to bappen aimost any day. One remarkable feature of the well is that the gas found near the surface is now used to operate the powerful engines which do the drilling. Thus the natural power already issuing from the well is utilized for the purpose of deepening it.

How Grant Broke a Runaway Horse.

From the Public Ledger. Col. Peyton, whose death was chronicled yes-terday, wrote a book, "Reminiscences of the Past." In this be refers to his first meeting with

terday, wrote a book. "Reminiscences of the Past." In this he refers to his first meeting with Grant as follows:

"In the year 1838 I was working as a boy in a country store at Flat Rock. Bourbon county, Ky. Ulysses S. Grant was then a boy, living at Georgetown, O., not many miles distant. One day Grant drove over to Flat Rock with then eco of my employer. Grant was then 16 years of age, awkward, ungainly, determined, in the trions, and very poorly drossed. He drove a vicious horse, The night after his arrival at Flat Rock he slept with me in the store. It was a cold night, and we boys kept close to the lee of the counter. In the morning Grant asked me if he could assist me. I said yes. He helped me take down the shutters and sweep out the store and put stock in place. After breakfast he drove off. Theard from him afterward of his drive home. Before he had gone far from Flat Rock his herse ran away and finally brought up with a crash in a fence corner. Nothing broke, Grant jumped out, seized the trembling horse by the bridle, and tied his handkerchief over the beat's eyes. He drove the horse blindfolded all the way to Georgetown, O."

Music in a Bieyele.

From the Springfield, Muss., Union. I know a young man who, in cleaning his wheel a day or two ago, struck one of the spokes in such a way that it emitted a clear tone, and on a little investigation he was able to find six spokes that furnished as many notes of an octave. The other two notes were missing, but might have been easily secured by tightenine or loosening other spokes. As it was, he was able to play a few simple airs, either in whole or in part.

No Standing in Boston's Open Cars. From the Boston Glob:

The rule that passengers for whom there are no seats shall not be allowed to stand and obstruct the view of those who have paid for seats is a just and proper one. The man who bays a seat descrives the view ahead of him. To creet a wall of standing human beings in from of him is an injustice, to say nothing of the possible memore to health and comfort.

Hanged on Friday at Friday Rarbor.

From the Morning Oregonian. New Whatcom, Wash. April 23.—Richard H. Straub paid the life penalty to-day at Friday Harbor for the murder of Leo Lanterman & August, 1898.